


[PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH

## Intimation



**NAVY AND MILITARY ATHLETIC  
SPORTS.**

With the kind permission of H.E. Major-General the Hon. F. Colborne, O.B., and under the Patronage of H. E. the Governor, Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY, O.B., K.C.M.G., Vice-Admiral Royal, and H.E. Major-General the Hon. F. Colborne, O.B., the above SPORTS will be held

ON THE CRICKET GROUND,  
On **FRIDAY and SATURDAY,**  
7th and 8th April, 1870.

**COMMITTEE.**  
Commanders J. B. PALMER, President.  
Lieutenant-Colonel O. A. S. DUKINS, 28th  
Regiment, Vice-President.

**MEMBERS.**  
Commander DUKINS, R.N.      D.V.

GODRICH, R.N.  
GEN, R.A.  
GODRICH, R.N.

Major BUDIGAN, 28th Regiment.  
Assistant-Commissary GAMMELL, Commissariat Department.  
Assistant-Commissary ARBER, Ordnance Department.  
Doctor WILSON, Medical Department.

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**PROGRAMME.**

1—100 Yards Flat Race.  
2—440 Yards Flat Race.  
3—880 Yards Flat Race. Presented by Cantonien Fund, H.M.S. *Victor Emmanuel*.  
4—1 Mile Flat Race. Presented by W. M. Morgan, Esq.  
5—2 Mile Flat Race. Presented by the Hong Kong Jockey Club.

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8-120 Yards Hurdle Race—10 flights.  
9-Boy's Race—200 Yards Flat Race.  
10-Veteran's Race—500 Yards. For men of 40 years and upwards over.  
11-200 Yards Race—Heavy Marching Order.  
For Soldiers and Marines.  
12-200 Yards Race—Heavy Marching Order.  
For Blue Jackets.  
13-3 Lapped Race.  
14-Wheelbarrow Race.  
15-Water Bucket Race.  
16-Throwing the Cricket Ball. Presented by the Hongkong Cricket Club.  
17-Throwing the Hammer.  
18-Putting the Shot.  
19-Sack Race.  
20-100 Yards Flat Race.  
21-300 Yards Flat Race.  
22-880 Yards Flat Race.  
23-1 Mile Race.  
24-120 Yards Hurdle Race—10 Flights. Presented by the Hongkong Athletic Club.  
25-300 Yards Flat Race. For Midshipmen of the Hongkong Navy.

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25, 26, 27, 28, 29, are open to men of the 10th Army  
Battalion, and Marines. Entries for each even, 5  
cents.

Batties for 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24, \$1, and an  
open to Officers of the Army and Navy, and  
members of the Hongkong and German Clubs.  
Batties, together with Honorary Secretary, and  
colours, to be sent to the Honorary Secretary  
by noon on WEDNESDAY, 29th inst.

Notice as to order of races and prizes, will  
be issued in due season.

Sixteen men to represent the participants in  
the Tug-of-War.

R. S. F. WALKER,  
Lieutenant, 28th Regiment,  
Honorary Secretary.  
365, Hongkong, 18th March, 1876.

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against  
the Estate of the late A. MARCUS DALL  
and all Persons indebted to the same are re-  
quested to communicate immediately with the  
Undersigned.

H. LOWCOCK, Executor.  
1st 380 Hongkong, 18th March, 1876.

A FRENCH CLASS for YOUNG  
GENTLEMEN, on Mondays, Thursdays  
and Saturdays, from 8.30 to 9.30 P.M.; also an  
ENGLISH CLASS on Tuesdays, Wednesdays  
and Fridays, at the same hour. Private Les-  
sons given.

J. M. HANLON,  
Victoria Boys' School,  
6, Hollywood Road.

ORIENTAL LUNCH HOUSE  
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.  
SPOCKLAUSEN AND ROSE,  
PROPRIETORS.

DINING AT SEVEN.  
Wines, Spirits, &c. of the Best Quality only  
at the Moderate Price of 1/6 per Glass.

**NOW ON S**

**BOUND VOLUMES of the China Overland**  
Trade Report for the Year 1875. Price  
Ten Dollars.

Apply at the Daily Press Office,  
Hongkong, March, 1876.

**J. A. HANSEN,**  
TEACHER OF MUSIC.  
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,  
and  
TUNER and REPAIRER of PIANOS.  
Address—St. Saviour's English College, Po-  
tinger Street, or Messrs. GUIDES & Co.,  
Queen's Road. [338]

**VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED,  
IN LIQUIDATION.

**NOTICE**  
Persons holding

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK, limited,  
are requested to present same for payment  
on the 1st APRIL, 1876, otherwise their Claim  
will not be recognised.

ADOLF ANDRÉE,  
P. D. LASSON,  
Liquidator.  
1861 Hongkong, 20th December, 1875.

**Notices to Consignees.**

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer  
1875-76 are hereby notified that  
cargo is being discharged into Craft and land  
at the Godowns of the Under signed; in boxes  
and with the Consignees risk. The cargo  
will be ready for delivery from Godown on a  
after the 22nd March, 1876.

Goods unloaded after 29th March, 1876  
will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents  
94-30 Canton Road, Hong Kong, 1876.

STEAMSHIP HOOPLY  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship  
Sphère, from London, are hereby informed  
that their Goods are being landed and stored  
their risk at the Company's Godowns, when  
delivery may be obtained from FRIDAY, the  
10th inst, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on under  
insurance is received from the Consignees be-  
fore 4 p.m. TO-DAY, requesting to be landed here  
on FRIDAY.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by M  
Under signed.

16th March, at N  
d landing charges

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Acting Agent.  
328. Hongkong, 9th March, 1876.











2.10 a 2.20  
2.15 a 2.40

100

1.60	4	2.80
2.25	4	2.65
0.15	4	0.60

[illegible]

100

100

Figure 1 consists of two scatter plots. The left plot shows a positive correlation between the number of children and the number of adults, with a regression line indicating a positive slope. The right plot shows a negative correlation between the number of children and the number of adults, with a regression line indicating a negative slope.

100

A man under more than a hundred years of age, came to the attention of his neighbors, last winter, for his temperature taken daily under his tongue with a thermometer that had just been doing severe duty in the axilla of other patients. One day, after a long silence, he said, "I am not so well; next day he declared he was not so well, and said, "the glass was not so strong as usual; he felt at the time the taste was different, and it had not done him so much good." A sister in one of the women's wards says, that many of the patients think the thermometers are used to ascertain whether the aged patients are eating unauthorized edibles brought in by friends, and she, accordingly, does not disabuse their minds of their innocent superstition. These "impressions" are precisely the sort of evidence on which "mollitic tractors," galvanic bells, mesmericists, and animal magnetisers rely for their vogue.

**MEDICAL EVIDENCE AT INQUESTS.**

There is very much to be regretted, and much that ought to be quickly amended, in the practice of "coroner's courts" and "quest law." We have always insisted, and must still contend, that a searching inquiry into the circumstances and causes of every non-natural death is indispensable to the proper administration of justice, and that, from the obvious necessity for such a precaution against secret murder and manslaughter, there is the manifest need of searching out and bringing to light the insidious causes of death which grow out of our high civilisation, our artificial modes of life and idle activity. If there were no fear of intentional wrong-doing, no need of a more thorough and serious inquiry into every unexplained decease of human life would remain. Indeed, the class of cases to which that obligation applies is much the most important falling under the coroner's jurisdiction. The failure to recognise this circumstance lies at the root of all the mistakes about the coroner's office, and it is the cause of that shortsighted prejudice and false economy so strenuously opposed to post-mortem examinations. If the sole, or even the chief mission of an inquest were to determine whether somebody ought to be prosecuted for killing or causing the death of a deceased person, we might be disposed to agree with those who believe that a coroner is entitled to discharge the function of criminal inquirer than a medical man. But this is not the fact, and we must confess, as we have always argued, that a knowledge of pathology, and the cognate sciences comprehended under the term medicine, is essential to an adequate discharge of the duties of developing a coroner. If, therefore, the coroner is to be able to resist the sifting practice of nine courts in ten, and to be powerful upon the mode in which the evidence of experts in medicine is received, and digested in submitting a case to the jury—even by medical coroners.

It is painful to watch the continual waste of scientific testimony which the present slight and prejudicial practice of coroners and the professional press do something to collect and collate the valuable data so wantonly cast aside; but the coroner's court, as a piece of constitutional machinery, is practically almost useless. Scarcely a week passes without the slurring over and neglect of some case, fraught with lessons of priceless value. Cases of poisoning and the various systems of medical defence are invariably recorded; cases of death from the secondary and remote effects of disease or injury not properly traced to their cause or adequately exposed and located; instances of misadventure, malpractice, or neglect left without scrutiny and unexplained,—these are the cases that mark the harvest of information. Can anything be more wasteful, properly considered and duly reported. Can blame be done to render a standing and mischievous reproach? Will not some medical coroner devise and inaugurate a scientific code of practice covering the needs we have tied to indicate? It would not, surely be difficult to lay down some general rules, and to require the coroner to report to what medical evidence might be required to conform. They are systems of pathological research which would form the model for a simple but comprehensive and efficient method of investigating the "cause of death." If medical witnesses clearly understood the kind of questions they would be required to answer, and if the "inquest" demanded from them were logically worked out by these questions, the quality of "medical evidence" generally would improve, and, instead of being uninteresting and—for medical purposes—valueless, it would come to be prized by the profession as a calm and accurate account of the systems of medical defence and of the particular kinds of death, and therefore instructive and practically useful. The reform we suggest is within the scope of any coroner having a tolerably extensive district under his jurisdiction. That the task will call for courage and independence there can be no question. The immediate effect of a reform of this kind would be to give weight to scientific principles, and to make the inquest a reality instead of a farce, most also where the cause is tolerably clear. This position will need to be maintained, and the coroner will need to be a man of high character and integrity, and everywhere enforcing. Nevertheless the enterprise in a worthy one, and we trust that some spirited medical coroner will recognise the claims of his profession, and commend the good work in dignified indifference to personal consequences, and without delay.—*Encore.*

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